

REMARKS

Reconsideration of the application in view of the following remarks is respectfully requested.

Claims 1-16 are pending in this application, wherein Claims 1 and 10 are independent claims. The Examiner rejected Claims 1-16 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by *Takada* (US Pat. No.: 5,850,477). The Examiner states that *Takada* discloses each and every element set forth in the claims including independent Claims 1 and 10.

Regarding the 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) rejection of the claims, Applicants respectfully traverse. Regarding independent Claim 1, *Takada* neither discloses nor teaches the element of an entry field generating portion for generating at least one entry field based on a boundary line of an entry frame drawn by a user. More specifically, *Takada* neither discloses nor suggests that a “rectangular region 52” is for generating at least one rectangular field. Contrary to the Examiner’s position, *Takada* only discloses that the rectangular region 52 includes a stroke data, and it fails to disclose a means for generating at least one entry field based on an entry frame selectively drawn by the user, as in the claims of the above-identified application. According to *Takada*, the rectangular region 52 can only be divided into two (2) stroke data 53 and 54, because the boundary line is merely a vertical line, unlike Claim 1 where it can be one of a vertical and horizontal boundary line. Simply, *Takada* only inputs the stroke data, but it neither discloses nor suggests a method for previously drawing the entry field for which data is input by the user. Consequently, unlike the present invention, the entry field is nonexistent in *Takada*.

Furthermore, independent Claim 1 of the above-identified application recites that the entry field's size is newly set to be suitable for the input data's size. However, in *Takada* an entry field could not be set according to the stroke data because it does not have the entry field. Further, in *Takada* only the width of both sides of the stroke data can be controlled, since it can only vertically draw a boundary liner. Thus, *Takada* fails to anticipate independent Claim 1 because it does not teach each and every element of said independent Claim 1, which is believed to be in condition for allowance.

Claims 2-9 depend from and contain all of the limitations of independent Claim 1, which is believed to be in condition for allowance over *Takada*. Thus, without conceding the patentability of dependent Claims 2-9, *per se*, these dependent claims are believed to be patentably distinguishable over *Takada*, based on their respective dependency from independent Claim 1.

Regarding independent Claim 10, *Takada* neither discloses nor suggests "modifying the virtual cell's size in real time in response to entry of data into the virtual cell." Rather, *Takada* discloses that "[t]he created stroke data is displayed on the rectangular coordinates of specific size being set after the cursor display position." The rectangular coordinates of *Takada* are of a specific size, which means that the rectangular region 52 size as well as the data stroke size are fixed and cannot be so modified as recited in independent Claim 10. Therefore, *Takada* fails to anticipate independent Claim 10 because it does not teach each and every element of said independent Claim 10, which is believed to be in condition for allowance.

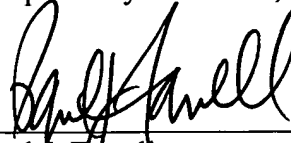
Claims 11-16 depend from and contain all of the limitations of independent Claim 10. Thus, without conceding the patentability of dependent Claims 11-16, *per se*, these dependent claims are believed to be patentably

distinguishable over *Takada*, based on their respective dependency from independent Claim 10, which is believed to be in condition for allowance.

Thus, Claims 1-16 are believed to be in condition for allowance over *Takada*. As such, it is believed that the Examiner's rejection of Claims 1-16 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by *Takada* should be withdrawn and that Claims 1-16 should be reconsidered for allowance.

Should the Examiner believe that a telephone conference or personal interview would facilitate resolution of any remaining matters, the Examiner may contact Applicant's attorney at the number given below.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Paul J. Farrell", written over a horizontal line.

Paul J. Farrell

Reg. No. 33,494

Attorney for Applicants

DILWORTH & BARRESE, LLP

333 Earle Ovington Boulevard

Uniondale, New York 11553

TEL: (516) 228-8484

PJF/SNB/mk